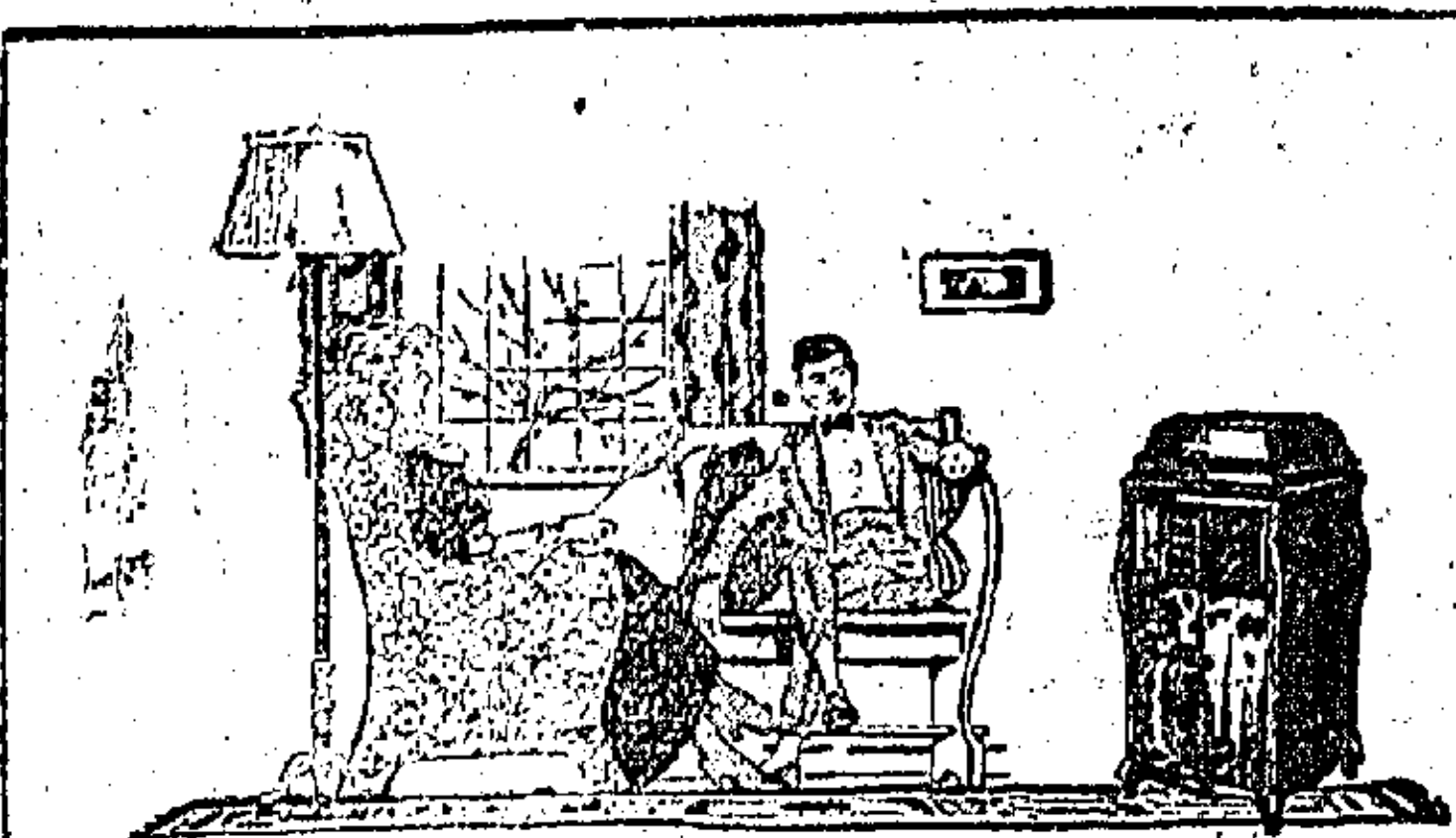


INTIMATIONS



Ten Victor Records which
should be in every home

175-1	Silver Threads Among The Gold...	(Glee)	...	Rosario Bourdon.
175-2	Broken Melody	...	...	Victor Concert Orchestra.
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175-4	Finlandia Love Song	...	...	...
175-5	Finlandia Love Song (Sibelius)	...	...	Conway's Band
175-6	Finlandia Love Song (Sibelius)	...	...	Conway's Band
175-7	Finlandia Love Song (Sibelius)	...	...	Conway's Band
175-8	Finlandia Love Song (Sibelius)	...	...	Conway's Band
175-9	Finlandia Love Song (Sibelius)	...	...	Conway's Band
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MOUTRIE'S
VICTOR AGENTS. [29-3]

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"

SEE

THE

PALISADE

OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

"THE MONEY KINGS"

in 3 parts.

An extremely exciting story of American Diplomacy, in which a Hydroplane saves the situation.

PANAMA CANAL in 2 parts.

IN THE RED MAN'S COUNTRY 2 parts.
WILLY AND THE BANK NOTE (Comic).
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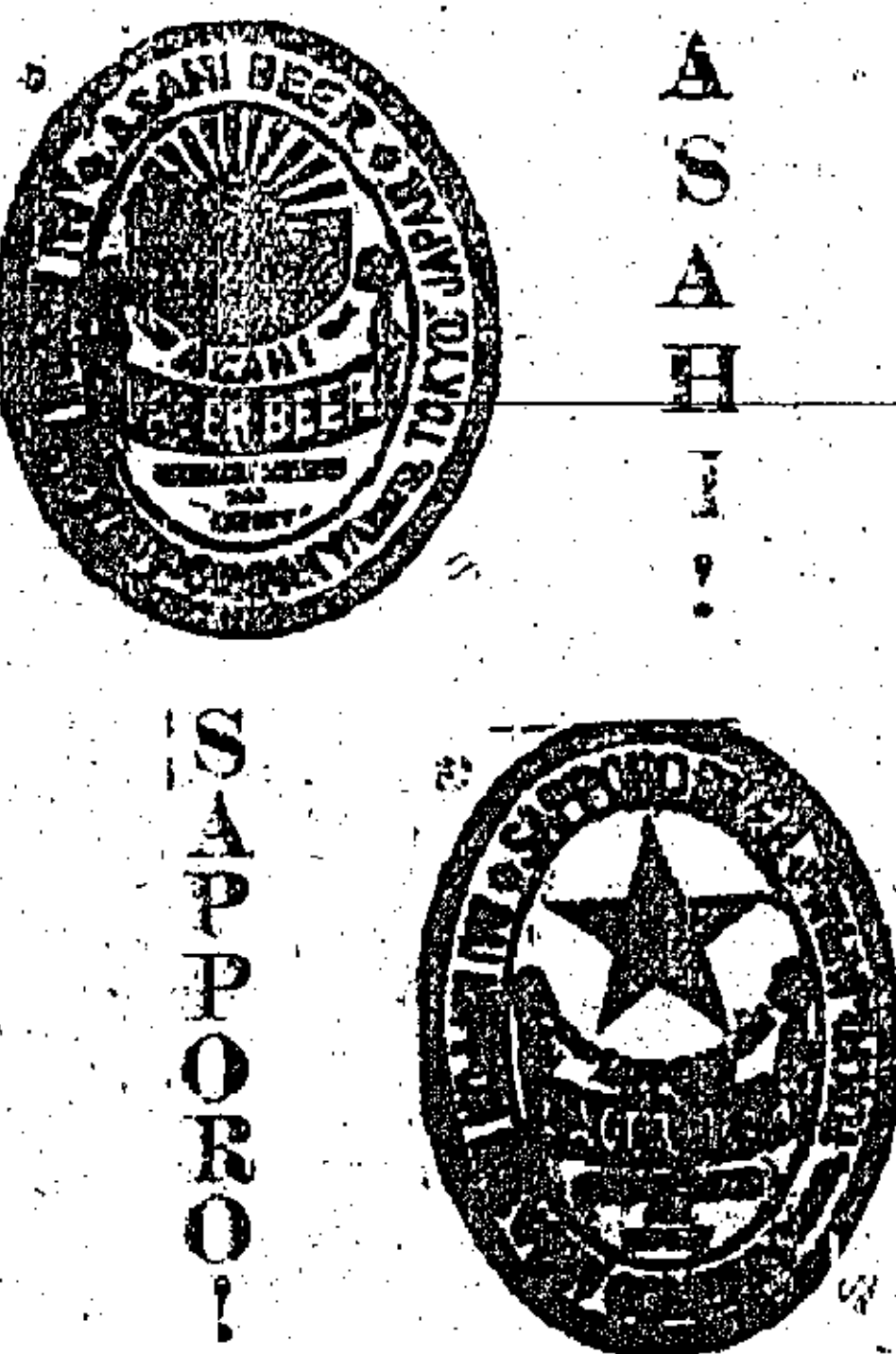
POPULAR PRICES:—\$1.60 Cents and 30 Cents.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform 30 Cents.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916. [879]

BEER!

JUST LANDED:

A SUPPLY OF



CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & Co.

(SOLE AGENTS,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd to 8th August, 1916.

Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong Mean Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height
Wed.	3	10 22	4.8	4 36	1.3
Thurs.	4	11 04	4.6	5 15	1.3
Fri.	5	11 13	6.4	5 52	2.8
Sat.	6	10 16	4.3	5 48	2.8
Sun.	7	11 01	5.8	6 47	2.8
Mon.	8	10 44	5.1	6 41	2.8
Tues.	9	11 12	5.2	7 11	2.6
Wed.	10	12 02	5.5	7 59	2.6
Thurs.	11	12 46	6.8	8 46	2.4
Fri.	12	1 36	8.8	9 42	3.3
Sat.	13	2 31	10.2	10 47	3.3
Sun.	14	3 28	11.7	11 47	3.3
Mon.	15	4 28	13.2	12 42	3.3

THE ANCIENT TORTURERS

could have devised nothing more cruel than the frightful twinging pains of Sciatica.

Modern Medicine can devise nothing more effective than

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

whereby to combat this terrifying affliction. It does its work and does it well. All pain immediately relieved. Simply rub it in.

For sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all bodily aches and pains LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is the one remedy of proven efficacy. It is waiting to relieve you. If you suffer further you can only blame yourself.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
[914-13]

HANKOW'S TRADE IN 1915. A RECORD YEAR.

In his Report on the Trade of Hankow for the year 1915, Mr. Francis A. Carl, Commissioner of Customs, says:—

The gross value of Hankow's trade for the year exceeded that of 1914 by 21 million Baikwan taels and that of the record year (1913) by 11 million Baikwan taels; a new record has consequently been established. Considering the shortage of tonnage and the very high freight rates, combined with a large appreciation in the value of most foreign articles, and also a good many Chinese ones, the year's results must be accepted as a most flattering indication of Hankow's capabilities and future possibilities. Although the trade is highly satisfactory now, the completion of the Hankow-Canton and Hankow-Szechwan Railways should certainly double the present figures within a decade or so of years. Hankow bids fair to become not only the largest distributing centre in China, but also the greatest manufacturing town in the country. Improvements are the order of the day, and now and handsome buildings are going up on every hand. New enterprises are also being started, with every promise of success.

The gross value of the trade for 1915 totalled 186 million Baikwan taels, against 165 millions in 1914 and 175 millions in 1913. The net value amounted to 160,000 millions, against 141,33 millions in 1914 and 151,04 millions in 1913; a gain of 4,88 millions over 1914 and 19,58 millions over 1913. The trade is said to have been a very lucrative one, and Chinese merchants have made very handsome profits in most of their ventures. Peace and quiet, generally prevailed in the districts associated with Hankow, and trade operations were carried on in comparative safety. In the last quarter of the year there was a certain amount of political unrest, but the precautions taken by the provincial authorities succeeded in maintaining order. Crops of all kinds, with the exception of beans, were the best harvested for years.

The financial situation improved during the year. Good profits were made, money circulated more freely, and more confidence was daily felt with the existing Government. Foreign exchange was fairly steady the first nine months of the year, ranging from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d., to the Hankow tael, but during the last three months rates jumped up to 2s. 8 11/16d. From a commercial point of view it is certainly a pity that a stable rate of exchange cannot be maintained, for such would greatly facilitate trade and do away with the element of chance, which now surrounds all transactions with foreign countries. Currency reform in China itself would also give a mighty impetus to trade between the ports, as it would eliminate the present constantly varying rates between the different sections of the country. Merchants could then calculate to a nicety the outcome of transactions, and not be at the mercy of bank and money-changers, who arbitrarily raise and lower rates to suit themselves. Even in Hankow the variations in the local currency (taels, dollars, and copper cash) in ordinary times amount to from 2 to 5 per cent., and in times of panic they may easily increase to 10 per cent. or more, to the advantage of a few and to the disadvantage of the many. In the Trade Report for 1911 a rough outline was given of a rather ambitious scheme for the development of a "Greater Hankow." During the year since past very little progress was made with the scheme, although some drain and road work has been done. It is to be hoped that the scheme will not be allowed to fall through, as did the rebuilding of a modern Hankow city, after the Revolution of 1911, but that it will be carried to a successful termination. Being more or less a Government undertaking, every effort must be put forth to make it a success. From the financial point of view, the scheme, if properly managed, should be a very paying one, as its development would provide space for expansion, which Hankow feels more and more the necessity of each year, each year seeing land becoming dearer and dearer. The railway siding into the British Concession, which has been talked of for a number of years, has finally been arranged for and will soon be a fait accompli. A new band in front of the China Navigation Company's property and the Custom House site has been started and will be completed within a month's time. A new Custom House, to replace the present out-of-date and inadequate building, is being planned, and work will probably begin on it during the coming summer.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Z. T. K. Woo, the Superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, I am enabled to give the following résumé of the work done during 1915 by the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Company, Limited. "The output of the iron and steel works was as follows: main iron, 34,008 tons; foundry iron, 101,935 tons; rail steel, 30,776 tons; mild steel, 14,824 tons. The output of the Tachang iron mines was 538,819 tons of iron ore, and that of the Pingxiang colliery was 265,000 tons of coal and 275,000 tons of coke. During the year there was a rise in value of 9 per cent. in pig iron and over 100 per cent. in steel structural materials. The present staff comprises 17 Chinese engineers, 10 foreign engineers and foremen, one foreign chemist, 558 general staff, 2,000 skilled workmen, and 2,500 labourers." As to the other local industries, the Wuchang Cotton Mills seem to have had a good year, and a profit of 750,000 taels is reported to have been made. Owing to the strained relations between China and Japan in the spring of 1915, there grew up a big demand of local cotton yarn, and more orders were received than could be executed. The output of yarn is said to have been 60,000 bales of 300 cutties each. Four qualities of shirtings were manufactured, besides canvas and cotton duck. One thousand five hundred pieces is the daily output. A part of the mills is now under repair, and when completed it is estimated the daily output of piece goods

will amount to 2,000 pieces. The silk factory, run in conjunction with the cotton mills, has also had a prosperous year, a brisk demand having arisen for silk products from abroad. The Wuchang Mills have, since the beginning of 1916, added a hemp factory to the other undertakings. This will manufacture, from a mixture of hemp, silk, and cotton, a fancy cloth or gauze, which is so much worn by the Chinese. It is expected that there will be a big demand for this cloth from all the provinces. The total number of employees of the cotton mills for the three above concerns is over 5,000 males and some 2,900 females. The working hours are from 6 a.m. till 7 p.m., with one hour's rest at noon. A second cotton mill, with a capital of 4,000,000 taels, is shortly to be established on the Wuchang shore, opposite the British Concession. Representatives have already gone to Shanghai for the purchase of the necessary machinery and plant. The Government paper mill at Seven Mile Creek resumed work in 1915. While fitted out for the manufacture of various kinds of paper, it has confined operations so far to producing printing paper for Chinese newspapers. The daily output is said to be 400 reams. The Hupoh provincial paper mills at Wuchang remained closed throughout the year. There is considerable talk of shifting and combining it with the Seven Mile Creek mill. The Yangtze Engineering Works have not been so busy as usual. The Taiyeh Cement Works, having received financial assistance from the Board of Commerce, resumed operations in May, 1915, under the new name of Chi Hsin Cement Works. The employees number over 1,000, and the daily output is over 1,000 casks of 280 cutties each. The quality is good, and the demand for the cement is constantly increasing in this and the neighbouring provinces.

The value of foreign imports reaching Hankow direct from foreign countries and Hongkong amounted to 27.02 million taels and that of foreign imports from Chinese ports to 23.67 million taels, making a total of 50.69 million taels. From this figure must be deducted the value of foreign goods re-exported, leaving a net importation of 43.31 million taels. This represents a decrease of 7.71 million taels compared with the trade of 1914. With regard to the port's statistics, no option of any kind was imported. The trade in cotton piece goods generally shows a decrease compared with the previous year, which in turn showed a decrease compared with 1913. Grey shirtings increased 66,872 pieces, while white shirtings decreased 53,371 pieces. Sheetings, T-cloths, and dyed cottons increased slightly over the 1914 importations, but drills, jeans, printed cottons, and velvets and velveteens show large decreases compared with that year's statistics. Cotton yarn, however, shows a gain of 87,961 piculs, and out of a total importation of nearly 325,000 piculs, valued at over 8 million taels, Japanese manufactures accounted for no less than 311,542 piculs, valued at 7.77 million taels. English yarn figured in the total only to the extent of 48 piculs, and Indian yarn to 6,684 piculs. Articles of both varieties are rapidly decreasing each year. The high cost of the English—Hk. Tls. 42 per picul—compared with the cost of Indian and Japanese—Tls. 25—explains the decreasing trade in English yarn, but between Indian and Japanese yarns there is practically no difference in cost (the Japanese being a fraction dearer), and it must consequently be concluded that the latter is more suitable for the Chinese market. Woollen piece goods show a decrease in the value of arrivals of Hk. Tls. 172,000, miscellaneous piece goods of Hk. Tls. 20,000, and woollen and cotton mixtures of Hk. Tls. 123,000. The metal trade has also been unsatisfactory. Copper ingots and slabs fell off 90,000 odd piculs, representing a value of over 24 million taels. This copper is imported for the minting of currency by the Wuchang Mint, but as minting operations ceased during the greater part of 1915, owing to there being a sufficient supply of coins for provincial use, importations naturally ceased also. The supply, however, is again getting low, and the Mint has already resumed work. New iron and mild steel declined 147,800 piculs, while the old increased 7,700 piculs. Galvanized iron decreased by 11,352 piculs and hard steel by 4,840 piculs. On the other hand, tin plates, used principally for making kerosene oil tins for bulk oil, in sympathy with the increased arrivals of oil, show an excess of 13,133 piculs, and lead, used for making tea chests, shows an excess of 1,057 piculs. In foreign sundries, gunny bags increased by over a million pieces, the large export trade creating a brisk demand for packing purposes. Cement arrivals advanced 27,000 piculs, and cigarettes decreased by 61,000 mills. Owing to the appreciation in the cost of the latter, the foreign article is slowly but surely being replaced by cigarettes of local manufacture. Japan coal decreased 32,000 tons; a 40 per cent. increase in the cost has forced all consumers, who can possibly do without, to use Chinese coal. Owing to the European war putting a stop to German trade, the import of aniline dyes, artificial indigo, and paints has fallen from a value of 24 millions in 1914 to about Hk. Tls. 268,000 for 1915. All paints and dyes now arriving are made in other countries than Germany. Electrical materials and fittings declined by 97,000 taels in value. This is not due to a falling off in the demand for up-to-date lighting on the part of the Chinese, but simply to the difficulty in getting orders filled, and to the increased cost. When conditions become normal again there is sure to be a great expansion in the demand for all kinds of electrical materials from all over China. The Chinese are slow to adopt innovations, but when once convinced of the advantages of new methods they are not at all backward in applying them to their homes and business places. Window glass decreased by 3,000 boxes, but notwithstanding this fact, the value of importations increased by Hk. Tls. 39,000. There was a decline in the

HINDRANCES TO TRADE.

DELAY OVER STANDARD SHIPS.

Mr. W. L. Hichens, chairman of Cammell, Laird, and Co. (Limited), lectured to a large audience at the National Economy Exhibition at Prince's Skating Rink. Mr. C. J. Stewart presided.

Mr. Hichens said that by far the most satisfactory way of paying for our imports was to exchange exports for munitions. British exports have already increased very largely during the war, but we were not yet at the end of our tether. Nearly a year ago he tried to get the Government to form a committee of shipowners, shipbuilders, and the Admiralty to organize the shipbuilding of the country—a committee which would see that every yard was fully occupied with work for which it was suited and that merchant shipping was standardized so that they might concentrate on quantity. He was told it was impossible to do anything of that nature. Yet very recently a company had been formed for the standardization of merchant shipping—a thing which should have been done a year ago.

Production could be very largely increased if every one made a bigger effort. Before the war America produced 21 times as much per head as we did, but then they employed more labour-saving devices than we did. This was partly because the British Government hampered employers by antiquated income-tax regulations, which did not allow them to "write off" their machinery for 20 years. In the United States it was written off in five or 10 years. The temptation here was to go on using antiquated plant. Men worked harder in America than in Great Britain; there was still considerable restriction of output in Great Britain. A shipowner had told him that 30 per cent. of his men were out during the first quarter of the day, and 10 per cent. out all day every day; this was far too high a percentage for any firm.

In some shell shops recently he saw women loading 18-pound shells on trucks—work that used to be done by men; he asked how the change worked, and was told that one woman was doing the work of five men. That was not normal; it meant that the men could not shake off the peace habit of restricting output. A full and final settlement of the misunderstandings between labour and capital was needed. The only way to raise wages was to increase production substantially. The working men, however, would ask what guarantee they had that capital would not snap up the result. It was difficult to answer, for capital in the past had had more than a fair share; but a policy of drift might lead us in misfortune, and the Government should appoint a commission to go into the whole question.

WHAT IS THE BRITISH OBJECT.

In one of his weekly letters on the War John Buchan says:—"It should be clearly understood what is the British purpose. We do not, like the German Chancellor, judge victories only by the map. Our aim is not to recover so much territory or even to seize any particular place. All these things will doubtless come, but the main Allied object is to defeat the existing German armies in the field and weaken them so thoroughly that they will not any longer constitute an adequate defence of the German borders. Hence the Allies' success is not to be measured by the number of miles advanced but by the losses to the enemy, and the slow strain and disorganization is becoming apparent throughout his entire front."

value of machinery arrivals of nearly 700,000 taels, but this, as stated in regard to electrical materials, is due to abnormal conditions and not to a lack in the demand. Many new enterprises are contemplated in the near future, but the present time is not propitious for purchasing, and deals are put off to a more favourable opportunity. Japan matches show a decrease of 380,000 gross. Match-making materials, however, increased by Hk. Tls. 194,000 in value. While local matches are inferior to the Japanese variety, they are nevertheless finding favour with the Chinese consumer. To a certain extent this may be due to patriotic impulses and to a desire to patronize local industries. Foreign medicines fell off in value by Hk. Tls. 204,000 and needles by 278,000 mille. The total arrivals of kerosene oil amounted to 24,306,000 gallons, an increase over the figures of the year before of 1,117,000 gallons. American oil decreased by 562,000 gallons, while Borneo increased 1,603,000 gallons and Sumatra 76,000 gallons. Case oil is more and more being pushed out by the cheaper bulk oil. Since the past summer, when rates were unusually low, there has been a big increase in the cost of oil, and prices advanced by the end of the year considerably over 200 per cent. I am told the selling price is now more than double the average of the past five years. This advance has had the effect of making the oil too dear for the poorer classes of consumers, and the latter were forced to resort to the cheaper Chinese oil; consumption consequently declined. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining funds for financing railway developments, there has been a big drop in the importation of railway materials. The total decrease in sugar amounted to 274,000 piculs, value Hk. Tls. 1,198,000. As the tea season of 1915 was an unusually large and busy one, an increase in arrivals of foreign tea dust to blend with the Chinese leaf in the manufacture of brick tea is not astonishing. Ceylon dust increased 4,500 piculs and Indian 6,000, while Java decreased 7,700 piculs. The net increase amounted to 6,400 piculs. Timber for building purposes, in spite of the prevailing building activity, declined 214,000 taels in value. Japanese cotton umbrellas show increased arrivals of 22,500 pieces. The importation of wine, beer, and spirits fell off some 55,000 taels in value, and this fact, if it can be accepted, as an indication of a decreased consumption, should afford some comfort to temperance reformers.

UNDAUNTED CANADA.

THE RECRUITING QUESTION.

NATIONALISM IN QUEBEC.
Neither the slaughter of Canadians, nor the losses in the North Sea, nor the death of Kitchener has broken the spirit of Canada says *The Times* correspondent at Toronto. There is unshaken confidence in the Navy. No one dare suggest doubt of the ultimate issue of the conflict. Any proposals of a premature peace would excite angry and universal protest. The appeal for recruits becomes more peremptory. The position of young men who could enlist and do not become more intolerable. If we have not conscription we begin to have moral conscription. Recruiting, as was inevitable, has slackened, but the tremendous incidents of these last days will produce many new battalions.

DEMAND FOR CONSCRIPTION.
There is even a rising demand for conscription without regard for difficulties or consequences. Behind this demand is angry dissatisfaction with the ratio of recruiting in Quebec. It may as well be admitted that among soldiers in training this feeling is acute. Mr. Bourassa and his fellow-Nationalists in the French Province continuously denounce the Government, and boldly counsel French Canadians against enlistment. The Ultramontane wing of the French clergy are behind the Nationalists. They disclaim sympathy with France and recall the treatment of the Church by the French Republic. Not a few priests and members of religious orders from France have found asylum in Quebec. These cherish the old quarrel, and, regardless of the example of the Church in France, inflame the enmities and prejudices of a devoted Catholic people.

There is also the bitter controversy over the French language in Ontario and Manitoba. A passage in Quebec firmly believe that their language has been proscribed in these English provinces, and that solemn constitutional guarantees have been violated. The other day Senator Landry, Speaker of the Senate, actually resigned office in order to devote himself to "the wounded of Ontario." We have Sinn Fein in Quebec as you have in Ireland, and a far greater percentage of the population is infected.

A GRAVE POLITICAL PROBLEM.
It is frankly declared by the extreme Nationalists that the organic duty of French Canadians is to organize against Ontario. It is said that here and not in Europe is the real arena of battle. Mr. Bourassa's organ even hints at bayonets as the final instrument of redress. German emissaries may or may not be active in Quebec. There is no evidence of such malignant influence. Possibly an excited racial provincialism explains the whole mischievous movement. But the effect on recruiting is serious, and even more serious is the feeling of resentment aroused in the English Provinces. How can we apply conscription in Quebec? What would be the result if conscription were enforced in the other provinces and Quebec exempted? Possibly also Quebec Nationalists would be as hostile to national registration as to naked compulsion.

It is not suggested that the virus of Nationalism infects the whole population of Quebec. There are many French Canadians under arms and many French Canadian public men as loyal to the Empire as the political leaders of English-speaking Canada. But for the moment Quebec is difficult, however this interpretation of the situation may be challenged, and the political outlook is ominous. It has to be remembered that 2,000,000 out of the 8,000,000 people in Canada do not habitually speak the English language. Of these nearly 700,000 are Germans and Austrians. From 4,500,000 or 5,000,000 English-speaking people we have raised an army of 325,000. If recruiting was proportional among other elements of the population we should now have at least 450,000 in uniform. Our resources in men and money are still far from exhaustion, but we are embarrassed by perplexities and difficulties which those who do not know Canada may not fully comprehend.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

NOTICE.
Pte. C. H. Watkins having joined is allotted Corps No. 2017 and posted to Scouts Co. (No. 4 Section).

RESIGNED.
No. 1355 Pte. J. C. Castillo is permitted to resign with effect from 28th July, 1916.

STUCK OFF.
No. 1540 Pte. P. S. L. Bennett is stuck off the strength of the Corps from 2nd August, 1916.

ARTILLERY BATTERY.
No. 1 and No. 2 Sections Artillery Battery will parade on Thursday, 3rd instant, at 5.30 p.m. at Headquarters in drill order, with muskets, waterbottles and 150 rounds ball.
A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WATKINSON, O.C., H.K.V.C.

The Parade ordered for the 4th August, 1916, is hereby cancelled; also the Parade for the Mounted Sections at Polo Ground on 3rd August, 1916.
C. CHAPMAN, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

RUSSIAN LOAN IN AMERICA.

Arrangements have been virtually completed for a new loan to the Russian Government by American bankers (says the New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). The amount is understood to be in the neighbourhood of 50,000,000 dollars (\$20,000,000), all of which will be used for financing further Russian purchases in this market.

The collateral behind the loan, it is stated, will be high-class Russian railway securities.

The remarkable success of the recent Russian offensive has influenced bankers to bring the loan out at this time. The National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company are acting jointly for New York bankers.

(Continued on next column.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

S.S. "ATHOS,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 8th Aug., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 8th Aug., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1916.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE authorised Mr. ALBERT EDWARD GRAPNEL to Sign our Firm Proclamation from this date.

MONON & TAYLOR.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1916.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. PERCY JAMES FALCONER a Partner in my Business of SHIP, FREIGHT, and GENERAL BROKER.

The business will from this date be carried on under the name and style of RAY and FALCONER.

E. H. RAY.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1916.

NOTICE.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, HONGKONG (IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 31st August, 1916.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Liquidators,
Appointed by the Hongkong Government.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1916.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
MEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.

ENTRIES to be made in pairs and to be entered on the sheet in the Pavilion. Entrance fee, \$2 each player, to be paid to "Tadpole" at time of entry. Half the entrance fees will be given to the TOBACCO FUND.

Entries close 7th August.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1916.

PROPOSAL FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE U.S.S. "CALLAO."

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., until Noon on the 5th day of September, 1916, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the U.S.S. "CALLAO," appraised value, \$15,000.00, U.S. Currency.

The vessel will be sold for cash to the person or persons, or the corporation or corporations offering the highest price therefor.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope addressed to the Captain of the Yard, Commanding, U.S. Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., endorsed "PROPOSAL FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE U.S.S. 'CALLAO,'" and each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified cheque for not less than 10 per cent. of the amount of the offer.

On application to the Captain of the Yard, Commanding, Cavite, P.I., forms of bids and bonds, together with the terms and conditions of sale, also printed list giving general information concerning the vessel, will be furnished.

The vessel can be examined at any time after the date hereof by applying to the Captain of the Yard, Commanding, Cavite, P.I. It must be removed from the limits of the Naval Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Captain of the Yard, Commanding, Cavite, P.I.

The right is reserved to withdraw the vessel from sale and to reject any or all bids.

By direction of the Secretary of the Navy,
E. SIMPSON,
Captain, U.S. Navy,
Commandant.

FOR SALE.

ONE 3/4 ins. NEW TYPE TAPPET STEAM ROCK DRILL, complete with Numerous Spares, also ONE STEEL VERTICAL TUBE BOILER, with all Fittings, Working Pressure 80 lbs. per square inch, mounted on trolley.

For full particulars apply—
GILMAN & Co.
1896.

VISITORS TO CANTON
Should Purchase
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
BY THE PEARL RIVER,"

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.
With Illustrations, Maps, and Plans.
PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at:—
Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office,
Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd.
Messrs. BROWNE & Co.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

INTIMATIONS

THE IND-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORS of the above Company have recommended an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 2% (equal to 2/- per Share) on the Preferred Ordinary Shares and 10% (equal to 10/- per Share) on the Deferred Ordinary Shares calculated at the rate of 2/11 per Dollar.

Dividends are free of Tax for those Shareholders on the Colonial Register. In accordance with notices received from London Income Tax must be deducted from both Preferred and Deferred Shareholders' Dividend Warrants on the London Register. Dividend Warrants for Shareholders on the Colonial Register will be Payable on and after FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1916, at the Company's Office.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 3rd, to THURSDAY, the 10th August, 1916, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1916.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1916, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 12th August, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, 1916, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—
ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT No. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT No. 101. Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease, dated the 8th day of April, 1884.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101 8445
Square feet. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45
Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101 875
Square feet. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$8.75

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,
or to
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1916.

On the same date, FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1916, after sale of the Property above described a sale by PUBLIC AUCTION will be commenced within the Building No. 7, Queen's Road Central, formerly the premises of The Deutsch Asiatische Bank, of the Valuable Office Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc., etc., contained on the Ground Floor and Basement of the said premises.

As follows:—
Four Large Fire Proof Safes, Combination Cabinet Safes, Large and Small Desks, Bookcases, Teakwood Seats and Stools, Leather-covered Upholstered Desk and Armchairs, Sofas and Settees, 2 Clocks, Typewriters, Duplicators, Copying Press, Filing Cabinets, Book Wagon, etc., etc., Ceiling Fans, Electric Brackets, very powerful Electric Ceiling Lights, Reading and Desk Lamps, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from FRIDAY, 4th August, until day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the
DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.
No. 8, BURROWS STREET, WANCHAI, GODOWN.

"ROSENEATH," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK. CRAIGMIN EAST, 160, THE PEAK, Unfurnished.

4-ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK. KILBERT CREST, 66, PEAK.
"WOODBURY," No. 1, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VEGUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK, Unfurnished.
No. 10, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.
Apply—
THORESEN & Co.
1963.

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1916.

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
691.

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
665.

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
1618.

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
1800.

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road.
1811.

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
1023.

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
ROBERT, BROCKELMANS & Co.
1872.

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VEGUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, "HAMEEN," CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
1415.

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road,
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
32.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bedchambers at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings
1692.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
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PLANS OF THE SU-KIANG
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WEST RIVER
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Giving all the Important Towns, rivers, From CANTON to WUCHOW

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THE PREMIER
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DISTINCTIVE IN FLAVOUR
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MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE 618.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VEGUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 2ND AUGUST, 1916.

RECLAMATION SCHEMES IN HONGKONG.

The progressive citizens whose energy and enterprise provided Hongkong with the Praya conferred an almost priceless boon upon future generations. Nobody grudges the fortunate owners of the property the high rents they derive as the fruit of their enterprise, but it would be very interesting to discover how quickly that piece of reclamation work paid for itself. There are other schemes afoot in this Colony to provide additional flat ground near the sea. The extensive plans for the project at East Point are fairly well-known. They are said to involve the removal of a hill. Some idea of their ultimate scope may be gained by noticing the frontage of the new electric supply station. It is very probable that either to the east or to the west of that site there will be wharves for ocean-going steamships in the not far distant future. It usually happens in modern cities that the East end is the industrial quarter, while the West end is the part most in favour for residential purposes, and Hongkong seems to be developing along these lines. We may be quite sure that when this reclamation scheme is complete there will be a shifting centre of gravity of industrial Hongkong to the east.

A scheme of a similar nature on the opposite side of the harbour has been suggested and it is gradually materialising. It possesses one great difference, however, in that the main object of the promoters appears to be not so much industrial development as the provision of suitable building plots for the wealthy Chinese. The situation of that which may be called the new suburb of Kowloon will be near to the old walled city. The roads are to be laid out in the most approved style; they will all be at right angles to each other, and they will be very much wider than those of Hongkong.

It is to be hoped, also, that they will be lined with shade-trees. The success of this new suburb seems to be assured. Owing to the disturbed state of many parts of China during the past four or five years the wealthy Chinese merchants have shown a disposition to take up their permanent abode in the Colony. It was not by accident that some of the friends of the late President of the Republic came to Hongkong soon after his death. There has been so much robbery and blackmail in other places—even in some of the Treaty Ports—that the protection of the Union Jack is eagerly sought after by Chinese with money, to whom the exceptional facilities provided for the education of their sons furnish an additional attraction. It is obvious that these wealthy Chinese should be encouraged to settle in our midst. If for no other reason than the fact that they contribute to the taxes they are to be welcomed. They have, however, valuable trade connections as well. Just as in London there are certain localities popular with different professions, so in Hongkong it is an advantage to have a suburb entirely laid out for the residences of wealthy Chinese. It should do something to relieve the pressure in the neighbourhood of Caine Road and to reduce the high rentals which obtain there. We wish this Kowloon reclamation scheme every success, and hope that it will encourage further similar enterprise, for money invested in such schemes is nearly always productive.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

The Kowloon Cricket Club will be "at home" next Saturday, at 4.30 p.m., on the occasion of the presentation of golf and tennis prizes by Mrs. P. R. Wolff. An American tournament is being arranged for the afternoon. Tea will be served.

At the Hongkong Police Court yesterday Mr. Orme sentenced a Chinese to two months' hard labour for stealing two articles of clothing from a house at West Point. The man went into the house and coolly took away the goods in full view of the inmates.

A Chinese who was leaving the Kowloon Wharf on Monday evening aroused the suspicions of a revenue officer and a search resulted in the discovery of six tins of prepared Mince-Opium which was concealed in a girdle round his waist. A fine of \$500 was imposed, at the Police Court yesterday, or in default three months' hard labour.

The larceny of goods and money to the value of \$450 has been reported from 21, Ashley Road, Kowloon, a Chinese dwelling. The police report states that on the night of July 21st, a person unknown entered the house by a window which was opened, forced open a locked drawer, removed 19 pieces of jewellery, valued at \$449, and \$100 in money.

His Majesty's Royal licence has been granted to the following officials to wear the Decorations conferred upon them by the late President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by them:—
Third Class, Order of the Excellent Crop, Thomas John Nelson Cartell, of the Chief Inspectorate, Chinese Government Salt Revenue, Peking; Sixth Class, Order of the Excellent Crop, Archibald Bookless, Inspector of Police, Ningpo; George Johnston, Inspector, Shanghai Municipal Police; James Russell Watson, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.: Fifth Class, Order of the Striped Tiger, William Armstrong, Chief Detective Inspector, Shanghai Municipal Police.

FRAUD IN SEWING MACHINES.

FRAUDULENT BY THE POLICE.

A few days ago a Chinese went to a shop in Pottinger Street and said he desired to purchase some sewing machines. He was shown a few and asked that they should be sent to the Macao steamer wharf. Subsequently, coolies conveyed the machines, which had not been paid for, to the wharf, but upon arrival there they were told not to put the machines aboard, as this would be done by another man. The coolies reported this fact to the shopkeeper, and he at once became suspicious. He went to the wharf, but his machines had vanished. The order for the machines had been chopped by a certain firm and this chop was subsequently found to be false. The police were informed, two men were arrested, and the machines were recovered.

At the Hongkong Police Court yesterday the two men arrested were remanded on a charge of obtaining the machines, valued at \$200.20, by fraud.

HONGKONG MOTORISTS.

SUMMONED AT THE POLICE COURT.

Two motor-cyclists were charged at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday for not reducing speed at the corner of Garden Road. One of the defendants was Mr. Man Kam Lau, a local solicitor, who was defended by Mr. Needham, and the other Mr. Ho Leung, who was defended by Mr. Man Kam Lau, the first defendant.

Inspector Garrod said that the prosecutions were by the Police Reserve, and he would have to ask for an adjournment owing to the inability of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.) to attend. Mr. Jenkin would be able to attend on Friday.

Mr. Needham-Friday will be a most inconvenient day for me to attend; and the summons distinctly says that the case will be tried to-day. This is the first I have heard of any adjournment.

Mr. Lau also said that Friday morning would be inconvenient for him.

Mr. Orme—We all suffer at times, you know.

IMPRESSING THE LADIES.

A Chinese chauffeur employed at the Hongkong Garage, 294, Des Vaux Road, was charged with rounding a corner near the Old Bailey at a speed contrary to the regulations.

Sergeant Pitt said that the chauffeur brought his car around the corner at a "terrific speed." The Sergeant added: "He had three ladies in the car, your worship, and perhaps he was trying to impress them."

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

A FREQUENT VISITOR.

J. C. Barnard, of the Exile Garage, was summoned by P.-c. Roylance, of the Police Reserve, with driving a car which had no rear-light, at 9.30 p.m., on July 26th.

The defendant pleaded guilty, adding that the light was quite proper when he left the Garage but that the wire fused subsequently.

Inspector Garrod said that defendant was a frequent visitor to the Court, though he had not been there for a few weeks now. The Inspector added, with all seriousness: "I do not think he will be here again for a long time. He is retiring into business."

Mr. Orme—Really! Well, he can pay \$5 now.

R.G.A., SERGEANT'S DEATH.

FOUND SHOT AT STONECUTTERS.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley last evening of Sergeant E. Frost, R.G.A., who was found shot at Stonecutters' Island, on Monday evening, under circumstances which point to suicide. The deceased, who was quite a young man, leaves a widow and two children, who are in England. The funeral was attended by men of the R.G.A., the band of the 18th Infantry playing the funeral marches.

SITUATION AT CANTON.

LUNG ISSUES PAPER MONEY.

Latest news from Canton shows that in order to meet the ever-growing military expenses Governor-General Lung Chai Kwong has decided to resort to the simple expedient of issuing paper money to the face value of \$2,000,000. He has announced that any person who refuses to accept this paper money as lawful tender will be dealt with under martial law. Inasmuch as there is no silver reserve for cashing these notes, the merchants are unanimously resolved to refuse to accept them, and propose to suspend business until the Governor-General's decree is cancelled.

There was an engagement in the Ku Tung district from 8 to 2 p.m.—on the 30th. The fight was between Yunnan soldiers from the North and General Lung Chai Kwong's troops, but, according to the Chinese papers, which side won the fight is uncertain.

The cruiser *Kong Han* had her wireless installation damaged by a shot from Shek Wai Tong, and it is stated in the Chinese papers that another warship was despatched to inform the Governor-General of the damage and to ask that engineers should be sent to repair it.

It can hardly be said that our military aviators seek safety in flight.

THE WAR.

HUNGARY INVADED BY RUSSIANS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMAN OUTRAGES.

PRESS DEMAND FOR RETRIBUTION.

DEBATE ON HOME RULE.

UNANIMOUS DESIRE FOR SETTLEMENT.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

LONDON, July 31st.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—Last night was spent in improving the positions gained yesterday. There are no further developments in the situation.

As a result of local engagements, we advanced our posts at some points on the plateau to the north of Bazentin le Petit.

AERIAL FIGHTING.

LATER.

General Haig reports:—There has been no infantry fighting and nothing of importance to-day.

Our aviators made several raids. They dropped seven tons of bombs on enemy communications and billets. A train was blown up, an ammunition depot was set on fire, and a hostile aeroplane on the ground was destroyed.

There were many air fights, and several enemy machines were felled, damaged.

Three British machines are missing.

FIGHTING TO THE DEATH.

LONDON, August 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—There is a grilling heat. When the Anglo-French troops advanced the fighting was of the fiercest. The Germans are stronger east of Trone's Wood, where they have massed their picked troops, who are prepared to fight to the death. They lost most terribly from our hurricane cannonade.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

PARIS, July 31st.

A *communiqué* states:—The enemy last night multiplied his counter-attacks against our positions at Bois de Hem and Monacu farm.

The fighting was particularly violent at Monacu farm, where the enemy momentarily gained a footing, but a brilliant counter-attack drove him out.

All attacks on Bois de Hem were repulsed by our fire.

During the attacks our batteries on the left bank of the Somme enfiladed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses.

An enemy attack on the north-eastern slopes of Hill 304 failed under our fire.

ENEMY'S FRUITLESS ATTEMPTS.

PARIS, August 1st.

A *communiqué* states:—The Germans north of the Somme continued their counter-attack on the Hem, wood and Monacu farm, but all their attempts were fruitless.

We held the ground won. There was a fierce artillery duel east of the Meuse.

AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DODOMA OCCUPIED.

LONDON, July 31st.

It is officially announced that General Vanderventer has occupied Dodoma, on the Central Railway.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AIRSHIPS RAID ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 31st.

It is officially announced that a number of hostile airships before midnight crossed over the Eastern and South-Eastern coasts. They dropped bombs off the Thames estuary.

Their attack is proceeding.

LATER.

It is officially announced that apparently there was a considerable number of airships in to-night's raid. They cruised for some time over Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, Kent, and Huntingdon, and dropped bombs indiscriminately in localities of no military importance. The anti-aircraft guns at one spot came into action with the marauders, and, it is believed, with good effect, but the details are lacking.

AEROPLANE PURSUES ZEPPELIN.

LONDON, July 31st.

The Admiralty announces that an aeroplane pursued a Zeppelin for thirty miles off the East Coast at 5.15 to-day. The pilot fired two trays of ammunition into the Zeppelin, when he was temporarily incapacitated by a portion of his machine-gun flying off and stunning him. When he recovered consciousness, the Zeppelin was nowhere to be seen, and the aeroplane therefore returned.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A MAILBOAT MINED.

FLUSHING, July 31st.

The mail boat *Wilhelmina* has struck a mine and sunk. The weather was calm at the time.

AMSTERDAM, July 31st.

Only the *Wilhelmina's* hull is visible. The ship's boats are proceeding to the Noordhinder Lightship.

FLUSHING, July 31st.

The vessel carried 41 men and 60 women passengers and crew, who are now aboard the lightship tender. Some of these are injured.

The *Wilhelmina*, although almost cut in two, was kept afloat for hours by the aid of numerous barrels, which are now carried on all the Flushing steamers.

ENEMY SHIPS CAPTURED BY ALLIES.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

LONDON, July 31st.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil announced that the following enemy vessels had been seized in Allies' ports:—

In British ports	144
In French ports	12
In Russian ports	30
In Italian ports	59

The British and Italians were employing all their seizures. A considerable number of enemy vessels had been captured on the high seas, while the Portuguese had seized 71 steamers and three sailing ships (cheers)—all of which would be employed as soon as they had been repaired.

TWO VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, July 31st.

The British steamer *Claudia* and the Norwegian schooner *Mars* have been sunk.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA'S RAPID ADVANCE.

MARCHING ON KOVEL.

PETROGRAD, July 31st.

The Russians advancing on Kovel are across the whole stretch of the Stokhod between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojische Railways.

HUNGARIAN REGIMENT CAPTURED.

A *communiqué* states:—The Russian troops have advanced. In the fighting on the Stokhod they captured at the bend of the river the whole of the 31st Hungarian Regiment, including the Commander and the Regimental Staff.

Elsewhere they captured 21 officers and 914 men and four machine-guns.

The troops are pursuing the enemy in the direction of Brody. They have reached the rivers Ivka and Seret.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

LATER.

A *communiqué* states:—In the Stokhod area the advance continues. The enemy's heavy guns bombarded Brody and the fords of the Boldurovka.

There has been desperate fighting on the greater part of the front.

The enemy is everywhere making great efforts to retain its line of defence, and is calling up troops from every direction, even single battalions.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK 'EXPLOSIONS.

CHARGES OF MANSLAUGHTER.

NEW YORK, July 31st.

The Dock Agent, the President of the Company owning the barge from whence the fire is alleged to have emanated, and a dock labourer have been charged with manslaughter in connection with the explosions in New York Harbour.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

TEXT OF AMENDMENT BILL.

LONDON, July 31st.

The text has been issued of the Government of India Amendment Bill, as amended by a Joint Committee. The

chief feature of the Bill is the omission from Section 2, Clause 2, of the words "Or five (d.) in the case of any law because it bars the right to sue the Secretary of State in Council in particular cases or classes of cases." Clause 5 is also omitted and the clauses following are re-numbered accordingly.

ABABS CAPTURE A TOWN.

CAIRO, July 31st.

An Arab force, despatched from Hedjaz to the coast after the fall of Jeddah, has captured the town and fort of Yambo, taking prisoners the garrison and capturing guns and munitions.

PERSIAN RAILWAY CLAIM.

LONDON, July 31st.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Yate suggested, in view of the necessity for a speedy completion of the Muhammad-Kharrambad Railway, that the repayment of the £19,000, due to the Persian Railways Syndicate by the Persian Government, should be expedited.

Lord Robert Cecil said the British Minister at Teheran had been instructed to support the claim, but it must be recognised that the present conditions in Persia limited financial and other progress.

GIFT AEROPLANE'S ACCIDENT.

LONDON, August 1st.

An aeroplane presented to the Imperial Government by the Indian Princes, while journeying from the Midlands towards France, was compelled to descend at Chertsey, owing to engine trouble. A wing was slightly damaged, and the propeller was broken through colliding with a dog, which was decapitated.

COUNT TISZA RETURNS.

BERNE, August 1st.

Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, has returned to Budapest from the Carpathians. He admits that the Russians are invading Hungary.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

LONDON, July 31st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. Devlin (Nationalist) said he would never agree to the permanent exclusion of Ulster, but hoped that something could be done as a means of further negotiations with the Ulster Members. Mr. McNeill expressed a similar hope.

Mr. Bonar Law said it was true that Home Rule was on the Statute Book, but he would try to the utmost to prevent its coming into operation unless an Amending Act accompanied it. The Unionist Members of the Cabinet, in their readiness to allow Home Rule to come into operation, showed Unionist goodwill.

Mr. Asquith, speaking on Mr. Dillon's motion asking the Government's intentions with regard to Ireland, declared that Ulster could not be brought under Home Rule without consent.

Replying to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Asquith affirmed that Home Rule could not be taken off the Statute Book. The recent negotiations, although they had broken down, revealed an approximation of attitude and had created a new situation. The House were dealing with the period of transition, and the short time would be shorter than some people imagined if they were able to arrive at a permanent arrangement. It was necessary, however, to have a civil Executive, and he was of the opinion that the scheme of a provisional Council advising the Chief Secretary was impracticable. It was important to have an effective head in the civil administration. Mr. Duke had administrative capacity, the sympathy of the Irish people, and the desire for a settlement. He would spend most of his time in Ireland. Sir Robert Chalmers would remain Under-Secretary.

Mr. John Redmond said that any revival at Dublin Castle would be serious, but the establishment of an Unionist Executive would be an outrage to Irish feelings. He protested against any such proposal. It would be the duty of his party to watch and criticise, and, if necessary, oppose the new Administration as they pleased. Never now would there be civil war in Ireland, and when the time was ripe all their differences would be peacefully settled. The goal of a United Ireland, to which Sir Edward Carson like himself had turned, would be reached, please God, through the methods of peace and amity.

LATER.

Mr. Dillon's motion was adopted. The dominant note in the debate was the practically unanimous desire for a settlement and the friendliness of the speeches.

NO IRISH VICEROYALTY.

LONDON, July 31st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith stated that the Government did not intend appointing a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at present.

IRISH AFFAIRS IN THE COMMONS.

NEW IRISH SECRETARY.

LONDON, July 31st.

The Right Hon. Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., M.P., Unionist member for Exeter, has been appointed Irish Secretary.

MR. SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON'S DEATH.

LONDON, July 31st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that Sir John Simon, K.C., formerly Home Secretary, would enquire into the death of Mr. Sheehy Skeffington.

MINISTERING TO WAR PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 31st.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that Germany had not replied to the proposal to allow British clergymen to minister to war prisoners, although unlearned German clergymen in Britain were so permitted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MURDER OF CAPT. FRYATT.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT DETERMINED ON PUNISHMENT.

LONDON, July 31st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said the Government had learned with the utmost indignation of the atrocious murder of Captain Fryatt, and the question of taking immediate steps in connection with the matter was engaging its attention.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said this outrage, coming contemporaneously with the lawless cruelties in connection with the wholesale deportations from Lille and other occupied parts of France, shows that the German High Command, under the stress of military defeat, had renewed its policy of terrorism. "It is impossible," said the Premier, "to conjecture what further atrocities would occur, but the Government repeat emphatically their resolve that these crimes shall not go unpunished. (Cheers.) When the time arrives, they are determined to bring the criminals, whoever they be and whatever their position, to justice. In cases such as this, the man who authorises the system under which the crime is committed may well be the most guilty of all."

Sir Edward Carson suggested the introduction of a Bill making it clear that we refuse to admit German people into the comity of nations until such crimes have been expiated.

Mr. Asquith said the Government would consider the matter.

REMARKABLE PRESS OPINIONS.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith's declaration on the execution of Capt. Fryatt has evoked a remarkable Press consensus of opinion on the desirability of an immediate Allied pronouncement that retribution will be exacted for the murder of Capt. Fryatt and the Lille outrages and other crimes.

Various suggestions regarding the methods of punishment are made. These instance the seizure of German property in the Empire, naming high-placed Germans, from the Kaiser and Bethmann-Hollweg downwards, to be tried, but the

papers are mostly content to await the decision of the Allies, though they warn the Government that the nation is not in a mood to be satisfied with a procrastinating policy which would postpone punishment. It is taken for granted that the Kaiser will be brought to trial.

MEMORIAL TO CAPT. FRYATT.

LONDON, July 31st.

The Imperial Merchant-Service Guild is arranging a memorial to Captain Fryatt.

Mrs. Fryatt states that her husband did not carry a gold watch.

It is stated from German sources that a gold watch for sinking a submarine was found on him.

TROOPS HORRIFIED.

LONDON, August 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—The murder of Capt. Fryatt has horrified the British soldiers. Everywhere the correspondent went he found the unanimous sentiment, "We will make the Germans pay."

AN EPIDEMIC OF HUN OUTRAGES.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF FRENCH CIVILIANS.

PARIS, July 31st.

It is suggested in Paris that the Allies make a joint declaration to exact retribution on the conclusion of peace for the execution of Captain Fryatt and for other outrages, including the deportation of 18,000 civilians from Roubaix and Lille, which is now proved to have been carried out most cruelly.

LATER.

It appears that the inhabitants were aroused from their sleep in the middle of the night and were ordered to assemble at their front doors, and that German soldiery passed along selecting victims, families being broken up and respectable girls and prostitutes being herded together.

The Bishop of Lille protested most strongly to the German Commander, pointing out the dangers of such promiscuity and the anguish which would be caused to widowed mothers.

Evidence shows that the deportees were treated like slaves.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.

TWO HUNDRED PERISH.

OTTAWA, July 31st.

It is now estimated that two hundred lives have been lost as a consequence of the forest fire. Whole families have been incinerated. Refugees are pouring into towns to the south of the fire, and relief trains with doctors and nurses have been despatched.

OTTAWA, August 1st.

The ruin has quenched the forest fire, after a hundred square miles had been burned.

U.S.A. PRESIDENCY.

JUDGE HUGHES ACCEPTS NOMINATION.

NEW YORK, August 1st.

Judge Hughes, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, in a speech accepting nomination, said that he stood unflinchingly for American rights. There had been brave words, but they had not saved American lives, owing to the manifest lack of any disposition to back the words with action. "If there had been direct and decisive representations instead of the equivocal conversations, no American lives would have been lost through the sinking of the *Lusitania*. As regards the Teutonic plots, he accused the Administration of failing to have taken prompt and vigorous measures to check the utterly intolerable intrigues."

OBITUARY.

COLONEL SIR W. BISSET.

LONDON, August 1st.

The death is announced of Colonel Sir William Bisset, K.C.I.E., who served in the Afghan War of 1878-80 and was Government Director of Indian Railways from 1897 to 1901.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN OMMANNEY HOPKINS.

LONDON, August 1st.

The death of Admiral Sir John Ommanney Hopkins is announced, aged 82 years.

WAR NEWS.

VON PAPPEN'S PLAN TO INVADE CANADA.

Von der Goltz, the principal witness against Captain Tauscher, who is on trial in New York for having conspired to blow up the Welland Canal, testified that Captain von Pappen and Captain Boy Ed believed the invasion of Canada to be possible. Captain von Pappen said to witness that:—

"If we could fill Canada with panic, the Canadians would stay at home and would not go to England. We can blow up the Welland Canal, the Sault Ste. Marie grain elevators, and railway stations."

SERBIAN REPLY TO GERMAN STORIES.

The following semi-official statement was issued at Corfu:—For some time a section of the German Press, headed by the semi-official journals, has been spreading reports, the object of which cannot escape anyone, regarding alleged desertions by Serbian soldiers, and stating that Serbian soldiers do not wish to participate in future operations. We consider it unnecessary to deny these mendacious rumours, for soon the Serbian troops, well equipped, endowed with superb moral, and conscious of the imminence of their revenge, will give the Germans the lie in a material manner.

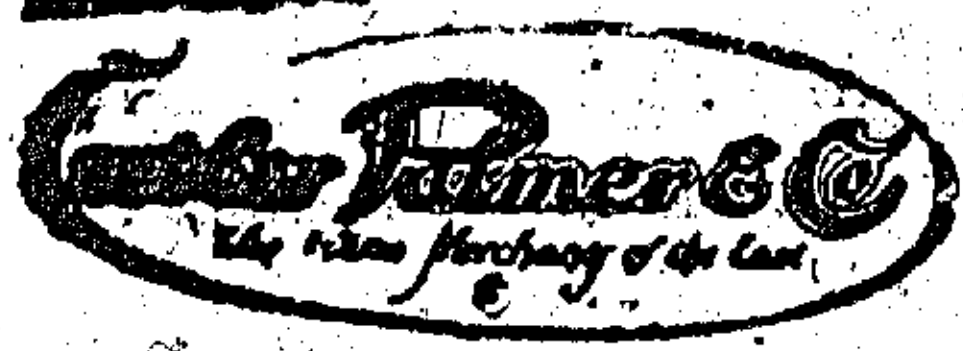
HUNGARIAN HOSTILITY TO THE GERMANS.

BUDAPEST, June 16th.

The vehemence of the Russian offensive, which is now nearing the Carpathian passes and thus threatening Hungary with a new invasion, has once more roused popular feeling against the German ally, as well as against the alleged incompetence of the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, who is being openly accused of criminal negligence in not providing for an adequate intelligence service.

The threatening attitude of the working classes, especially in the flat country where they are gathering for the impending harvest, has caused the introduction of strict measures which severely handicap the communications between Budapest and the provinces. Politicians speak openly of a German snare in which the Austrian Army leaders have allowed themselves to be caught. They will have it that the Austrians were lured into the Italian adventure so as to attract the Russian forces to their own front in Galicia and Bukovina, thus allowing Hindenburg in the north a certain period of rest, which would enable the Germans to follow up their plans at Verdun.

Though the censor only allows a garbled version of the Russian *communiqués* to be published, the population are fully aware of the enormous losses (says *The Times* correspondent at Budapest).



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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at Noon. Pressure has increased moderately over the British and slight over central Japan, Formosa and the Philippines. It is steady elsewhere.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since 1st January, 82.74 inches, against an average of 52.1 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(S.W. wind, moderate to light; blue)
Formosa Channel	(South winds, moderate; blue)
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook	No. 1
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

1st AUGUST, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	6 a.	29.97	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	6 a.	29.84	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	6 a.	29.91	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	29.73	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	6 a.	29.88	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	6 a.	29.68	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	29.09	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	6 a.	29.71	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigima	6 a.	29.37	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chukot	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakawa	6 a.	29.70	74	90	S	1	b
Hankow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.	29.67	73	90	SSW	1	b
Shanghai	6 a.	29.66	77	90	SSW	4	b
Shanghai	6 a.	29.67	81	90	SSW	2	b
Shanghai	6 a.	29.74	80	92	W	2	b
Shanghai	6 a.	29.67	77	92	SW	2	b
Tientsin	6 a.	29.73	75	92	SSW	2	b
Tientsin	6 a.	29.73	75	92	SSW	2	b
Tientsin	6 a.	29.72	81	92	SSW	2	b
Pescadore	6 a.	29.69	81	92	SSW	4	b
Canton	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	6 a.	29.70	82	84	SW	2	b
Shanghai	6 a.	29.70	82	84	SW	4	b
Shanghai	6 a.	29.68	82	84	SW	4	b
Wuchow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peking	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.	29.69	81	89	SSW	4	b
Tientsin	6 a.	29.65	81	89	SSW	4	b
Cape St. James	6 a.	29.72	77	94	WSW	4	b
Agart	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	6 a.	29.73	77	94	SSW	1	b
Manila	6 a.	29.73	77	94	SSW	1	b
Legaspi	6 a.	29.73	77	94	SSW	1	b
Tacloban	6 a.	29.73	77	94	SSW	1	b
Iloilo	6 a.	29.73	77	94	SSW	1	b
Surigao	6 a.	29.73	77	94	SSW	1	b
Lubuan	6 a.	29.73	77	94	SSW	1	b

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.
*Ziffardem 6 a. 2469 S. — NW 1 b
Lat. 24.22 N. Long. 117.39 E.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, O detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (not).
7. Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

FUNDAMENTAL FACTS.

Soldiers estimate the war by relative casualties and wastage. The public estimate it by the reported gain or loss of this or that trench, hill, or village. The dominant purpose—the slaughter of the German hordes—is lost sight of altogether. This seems to be why the Allied strategy has been so completely and generally misunderstood, writes "D." in a very interesting article in the *Westminster*. At the outset it was the German aim also to destroy the forces opposed to them. Not until that proved beyond their power was prominence given to the superstitious idea that the occupation of territory is victory, and not the destruction of armies. Lately the German Chancellor reiterated his boast of victory in this sense. We are not getting on, too many think, because we do not advance. What if the most rapid advance, in the sense of slaughter, is that of holding a thinning enemy along extended lines? What if that is the most certain as well as the quickest means of his break-up? If by sea pressure you force him into sensational attacks in the hope of a speedy peace, which will relieve him from that pressure, are you going to nullify that effect of sea power by costly and premature assaults, just because it would be more sensational? Unfortunately the public at large do not appear able to grasp the co-existence of a strategic offensive with a tactical defensive. To soldiers the distinction is elementary.

It follows that if the enemy be no longer able to make these attacks; if, that is to say, he becomes reduced by shrinkage of his effectives to a tactical as well as to a strategic defence, then the time to attack him in turn has arrived. And that is his situation on the East front. We have there another illustration of sea power. As the outcome of the Battle of Jutland, which is often a move of success must be in part naval, and any serious German activity in Courland, which depends upon secure sea routes, have, while the "victorious" German Navy is re-fitting, become out of the question. The Russians have been left free to throw their weight where it will most tell. It is no mere coincidence that the battle at sea was at once followed by the Russian onset in Volhynia.

Dealing with another aspect of the war the writer says it would appear on a balanced review of events that the Germans, in organising their military system for this war, budgeted for conditions in which their artillery would from the first play a leading rôle, and after a certain lapse of time a determining and unchallengeable rôle. They have, in fact, had increasingly and have now more than ever, to face conditions in which their artillery is both challenged and equalled. And those conditions at the same time involve and imply the necessity of facing better infantry. For the infantry is the backbone of the Entente armies, not the guns. Under these conditions, henceforth the government of their tactics has proved both at Ypres and at Verdun to be impossible. Nor need the latest events at Verdun induce us in any way to modify that view. The defences of Verdun are not a hollow ring, but a solid disc of works of a peculiar type. If it has taken the Germans nearly four months of fighting and the employment of 800,000 men to seize two out of the twenty-two forts, how long is it going to take them, and how many men must they sacrifice, before they can take the remaining twenty? Both Ypres and Verdun prove, in fact, that the attempt by the employment of huge numbers to rectify the fundamental miscalculation upon which the Germans went into the war, means losses they cannot keep up. It is a remarkable and certainly striking fact that for the number of men and guns engaged no armies in any war have ever accomplished so little as the Germans have in these battles. In substance that is why they are beaten. We need not be afraid to use the word. They cannot adapt themselves to existing conditions, because the error goes down to the root of their system. And they cannot change the conditions. That was decided against them long ago.

THE FLAGS OF THE "KENT"

An interesting ceremony took place at Canterbury on July 1st, when the naval authorities deposited in the Cathedral the flags flown by H.M.S. *Kent* in Admiral Sturdee's victory over Von Spee's cruiser squadron off the Falkland Islands on December 8th, 1914.

The flags were originally presented to the *Kent* by the ladies of Kent in 1914, but they were so tattered and torn in the battle by the fire of the enemy that they were unavailable for further use.

Their fragments were carefully collected from the rigging by Captain John D. Allen and sent to the Association of Men of Kent and Kentish Men, the ladies' committee of which undertook the task of repairing them.

Though many parts are missing, they were sufficiently restored for presentation, and were hung in the central nave of the Cathedral, a plate being placed beneath recording the particulars of the victory and the names of the brave men who gave their lives for their country in that glorious action.

THE DISCOVERY OF MAN—BY WOMAN.

A FEMININE VIEW.

Woman was discovered in 1854; man in 1914. The dates are fixed by Florence Nightingale in the case of woman; by the Great War in the case of man.

Since the discovery of woman, some have wondered when the turn of man would come. The cult of woman was getting rather overdone. It was woman worship to the point of idolatry. What she did was carefully chronicled; what she wore was of keenest interest; what she said was listened to by crowds; and to try to understand her was one of the new commandments.

In a few short years woman would have become super-woman merely by a process of "puffing up." Happily for woman, man was discovered; and though her star shines none the less brightly, it is now not the only light in the firmament. Quite accidentally, woman came across him. It was when the Army called for things to carry guns. Then man appeared. He was a rather surprising figure in his own estimation during the next few weeks. He had not thought there were such powers of development within his spare frame. He began to feel a man. He had always had a sneaking kind of idea that he was one; but he had never dared to make any counter-demonstration to the woman advertisement. Besides, it was not worth while to try to convince people who were full of the one idea. It was woman's day, and he knew it. He did not know that his own discovery drew so near.

When he left home for camp, woman was quite sure of him. Truly, he had been there! She had always thought she "ran the home" before. She had wondered what he did towards it. Now she knew. Day after day the local authorities rained rates at her. She had never noticed them before. They came and went quietly without fuss; that much John had always done. Subscriptions she had never heard of because due. She suddenly felt the responsibility of insurance—fire, accident, robbery, aerial, and the rest; if anything was was left undone she only would be to blame—even as a scapegoat John had been there.

Income tax was due and she must find out about abatement. Then the electric light fused and she suddenly must have a man. The roof leaked and she had to search for the house agreement to find out whose business it was to mend it. Notice had to be given about leaving the house for a certain date—and then the house-hunting. Before the house was found for her and she approved or disapproved—generally the latter. The agreement followed, and because such matters had been beneath her notice before she was obliged to call in a lawyer. She had not known how endless were the affairs connected with a house which a woman never touches as a rule. She had discovered the reason for man.

All over England to-day women are finding out what it means to be without a man. He was an angel—she has no illusions about that—but he was an Opinion at hand, even though she did not take it; he was an Excuse when she did not want to do things—"John won't" was usually enough for her relatives; and he represented the Final Judgment to the children. "I'll tell your father," saved her a vast amount of trouble.

At her heart also is a gnawing anxiety which was never there before. What if both ends don't meet? It was his duty to find money if she exceeded the limit; now she is "on her own resources," and she isn't quite used to it. Yes, she knows why man was made, at last.

The girl who has entered business is finding out some ways of using him. When in difficulty she finds that she turns most easily to a man. His qualities are the ones that help her most. She finds him cool at a crisis, resourceful in emergency, and never capriciously critical. Besides, he envious not. She wonders how at the creed she was taught at more than one school—not openly but insidiously by influence—and recognises it as anti-man. She is glad that she has come to close quarters with man. She begins to think that he also is worth understanding. She begins to follow the logic which makes him careless of the dinner-hour and cook's temper. An important appointment now, she knows, puts dinner out of court on the instant; even a conversation that matters cannot be interrupted to catch a train.

Between man and woman is growing up a new understanding which will help considerably after the war. She has got behind his life and has seen what influences it. She also knows what perils encompass it. No longer will ignorance masquerade as a mother. The women of the future will know the weapons their sons need and will see to it that they have them.

Every woman in this war has learnt the worth of a man—she has discovered him. He is once again her hero, her knight errant. Her son is ordered to the front, and she writes:

Adieu!
This is no common day—
Your feet upon the way
All knights of old have trod,
All suits backed through to God,
Your soul shall catch
Their glinting glory,
While from afar I watch
How you shall match their story.
Adieu!

"We are more proud of our young men than our young women," said the Bishop of Oxford at St. Paul's Cathedral lately, "and more ashamed of our young women than our young men. The discipline of the girls has been disastrous, and when it has been suggested that it is the mothers' fault that the daughters of fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen have not some sort of order and subordination they almost laughed in one's face."

The girls are the spoilt children of this generation. So much has been made of the gospel, "Let them lead their own lives" that they have ended by ignoring everybody else's. That is how man has been effaced. There is not room for two.

(Continued on next column.)

COMMONWEALTH LINE.

MR. HUGHES' PURCHASE OF SHIPS.

AUSTRALIAN CROP FOR EUROPE.

Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, has gone some way towards solving the Australian shipping problem. Failing to secure shipping to bring the bumper wheat crop to Europe, he has gone into the market and bought 15 cargo steamers. These the Commonwealth will operate as a State-owned steamship line, to be called "The Commonwealth Government Line." Their names, date of building, and gross tonnage are as follows:—

Name	Date	Gross Tonnage
Strathendrick	1907	4,370
Strathavon	1907	4,403
Strathairly	1906	4,326
Strathford	1906	4,417
Strathleven	1907	4,409
Strathdee	1906	4,432
Strathgarry	1907	4,398
Strathesk	1909	4,336
Ardargorm	1915	3,570
Ardanmor	1907	4,454
Vermont	1900	4,271
Daltonhall	1899	3,534
Kirkoswald	1912	4,021

The ten "Strath" ships have been taken from Messrs. Burrell and Son's large fleet.

Many of the vessels are now employed on Government business, and as they become available they will be sent out to Australia to load wheat for the United Kingdom.

PRODUCTS FOR HOME MARKETS.

Asked for a statement on his transaction Mr. Hughes said:—

The difficulty of obtaining tonnage to transport the products of Australia to the ports of the United Kingdom and those of the Allied countries, and the high rate of freight, which, except where controlled by Admiralty requisition or Admiralty influence, threatened to become prohibitive, have during these last few weeks become so acute that in order to protect the interests of the producers the Commonwealth Government recently decided to purchase a number of steamers in order to ease the situation.

The negotiations have now been brought to a satisfactory conclusion and the vessels as they come to hand will be renamed and employed in the Australian trade. The fleet will be known as the "Commonwealth Government Line," and it is hoped that with fair allotment of other British tonnage the producers of Australia, who in normal times market more than 80 per cent. of their total output within the Empire, will be able to place their products on the home markets.

It is well known that Australia is, and has been, selling many of her goods—for example, lead—to Britain at prices considerably lower than the market rates, and it is to the interest of Britain both during the war and in normal times that the Australian producer shall be able to obtain freight at reasonable rates.

The purchase by the Commonwealth Government of these steamers will not affect shipowners in the Australian trade. There is ample room for all. But the Australian Government Line will, so far as its tonnage capacity goes, guarantee Australian producers at reasonable freights.

THE PURCHASE PRICES.

It is understood that for the larger vessels about £140,000 was paid, which, on a deadweight of about 7,500 tons, would represent a value of about £19 a ton. Before the war the value of such ships might, perhaps, have been estimated at about £4 per ton. All ships have, of course, enormously increased in value during the past two years.

It will be noticed that Mr. Hughes states that the purchase will not affect shipping in the Australian trade. This would seem to suggest that the Commonwealth Government will credit itself with the present high freights. If so, not being subject to income-tax and excess profits taxation, the ships should be able, within a year or so, to provide the present rates and, to pay for their cost, and so prove an excellent investment for the Australian Government. If, on the other hand, they competed with British shipping, and a reference to rates suggests that they will, the position of British shipowners, who are subject to heavy taxation, might be unfavourably affected.

Special permission will have to be secured for transfers of registry. As a precedent, the transfer of certain British vessels to the Italian Government will, no doubt, be cited.

Although the purchase price may be expected to run into one or two millions, the deal is not a "record" one for shipping. On April 13, 1912, a cheque for over £5,000,000 sterling was drawn on the Bank of England by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in favour of Messrs. Donald, Currie, and Co., in payment of the bulk of the Ordinary shares in the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company.

The fleet will not be the first State steamship service in Australia. Five vessels are owned by the Government of Western Australia including two of about 3,000 tons each.—*Times*.

A woman may be a friend of the man she never loved, but she will be an enemy of the man she loved and lost.

selfish sexes on the earth, and because some discipline has been his—given at school in spite of indulgent parents and at workshop or office—man has been world-discovering. Woman has a chance now of shrinking to her proper proportions and restoring the balance of creation.

PEGGY SCOTT.

RUSSIA'S REPLY TO THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

WAR CAUSED BY THE CANKER OF PAN-GERMANISM.

M. Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking to a representative of the *Russkoe Slovo*, of Moscow, about the attempts of the German Chancellor to throw upon others the responsibility for the war, said:—

In seeking to exculpate himself in the eyes of his compatriots Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in an excess of zeal, surpassed all that he had said hitherto. The Chancellor declared *inter alia* that Great Britain, France, and Russia had been closely bound by an alliance against Germany. Only the Germans could believe this absurd assertion. As a matter of fact, the Imperial Chancellor knows as well as I that before the war no pact united Russia, France, and England. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg pretends that France and Russia would never have risked a defiant reply to Germany if they had not been sure of the assistance of Great Britain. Now, the real course of political events was this. Despite their completely pacific feelings, France and Russia decided to destroy the arrogance of Germany and to render her incapable once for all of the custom of treading on the corns of her neighbours. The crude German policy had as a result that the *Tripe Entente*, which for a long time was without material and definite form, became a powerful political alliance having as its object the protection of the rights and interests of its members and the maintenance of European peace.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg accuses Russia of the guilt of the war by a hastily mobilization. Now the Chancellor carefully avoids mentioning that the Russian mobilization took place after the Austrian and after the mobilization of a considerable part of the German Army. Moreover, the whole world remembers the premature announcement of this mobilization to the people of Germany by the *Lokalsenitzer*.

I am ready to admit that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg did not wish the war and was not the direct promoter of it, but numerous persons in the Chancellor's entourage did ardently desire it. The ultimatum to Serbia was drawn up under the direct influence of an eminent German diplomat, and it was submitted to the approval of William II. without the knowledge of the leader of German foreign policy. This fact proves that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg was not master in his own house, but, on the other hand, it is difficult to admit that the Chancellor was not well aware of the intrigues of the enemies of European peace and that he knew nothing of them. The present war is exclusively due to the canker of Pan-Germanism which has preyed upon Germany for 20 years and which has now reached her vital organs.

AIR REPRISALS.

FRENCH JUSTIFICATION OF RAID ON KARLSRUHE.

The following official statement has been issued from Paris:—

Our enemies are announcing to the whole world the terrible effects of the bombardment carried out on June 22nd by our airmen on the town of Karlsruhe, and German telegrams denounce the villainy of the bombardment of an enemy open town without any military object being attained.

This bombardment was ordered, as announced in the *communiqué* of June 22nd, by way of reprisals for the recent bombardments of the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Lunéville, which cost the lives of numerous innocent persons.

THE STATE AND THE
BIRTH-RATE.CASE FOR PARENTHOOD
BOUNTIES.

DEPUTATION TO MR. LONG.

Mr. Long at the Local Government Board Office recently received a deputation, representing the National Council of Public Morals, which waited upon him to present the report of the Commission which has inquired into the decline of the birth-rate.

Mr. Long had with him Mr. Hayes Fisher, and among those who attended were: The Duchess of Marlborough, the Bishop of Birmingham, Dean Inge, Mr. W. F. Brown, Principal A. E. Garvie, Rabbi Professor H. Gollatz, Dr. Saleeby, Dr. Mary Scherliab, Dr. Schofield, Dr. Stevenson, Professor H. Bissaker, the Rev. F. C. Spurr, Dr. Etie Sayer, and the Rev. James Marchant.

The Bishop of Birmingham introduced the deputation. He pointed out that the report, undertaken by a private body, had now become a public document. Two and a half years of voluntary work had been given to the preparation of the report, and he thought Mr. Long would acknowledge the report as a good result of that work.

Dean Inge, who presided over the later sittings of the Commission, presented the report. He said that in considering what recommendations to make they had not forgotten that legislators were obliged to take human nature as it is and that many reforms which might seem desirable to a moralist would be impracticable or even mischievous if attempted were made to enforce them by law. For this reason they had for the most part been content to call attention to the urgency of certain problems without suggesting how they ought to be dealt with. The only quite definite recommendation they made was that the sale of certain drugs widely used for the purpose of abortion should be made illegal. They gave earnest support to the report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Disease and hoped that measures would be taken to diminish the ravages of these racial poisons. At the same time they were convinced that these diseases would probably remain unmanageable until public opinion condemned more effectively the vices through which they were mainly diffused. They also drew attention to the effect of housing difficulties in discouraging parenthood, and expressed the opinion that in adjusting the burdens of taxation special care was needed not to penalise parenthood among the classes which were capable of prudence and foresight. The large and socially valuable middle class especially needed consideration of this kind.

Dr. Mary Scherliab said that the Commission urged that powers should be taken to enforce the registration not only of still births, from the 28th week of pregnancy, but also all miscarriages and abortions. They also suggested that consideration should be shown to middle-class parents of small means by permitting them to write off educational expenses as they already wrote off their life insurances, from income-tax returns, or that the State should devise some means whereby all children whose parents needed such relief should at the age of 15 receive a subvention sufficient to procure for them the means of continued education or of making a satisfactory start in life.

Principal Garvie said that the reckless poor did not limit their families; the prudent, even if well-to-do, not to say rich, were more and more practising restriction. The circumstances and characters of the one class must be so improved that they would not incur the responsibility of parenthood without the ability to meet its demands, and the difficulties and anxieties of the other class must be so relieved that they would be free to accept the blessing of parenthood. It would be folly to encourage an increase of numbers without taking steps to secure an improvement of quality in the population.

MR. LONG'S REPLY.
Mr. Long, on behalf of the Government and also of society, thanked the Commission for the splendid work they had done. The Commission had not hesitated to indicate what ought to be done, at any rate, of the directions in which the future policy of the Government should be turned, but he thought they would agree with him that it was difficult for any Government to take what might be described as direct action in connection with all their recommendations, and he would not like to say anything in his position which would appear to commit this or any other Government to action which it might be impossible or difficult for it to take. With regard to taxation, any proposals in the matter or relief would always receive his cordial support. He had long felt himself that the Chancellor of the Exchequer lost a very useful and proper source of income when he allowed bachelors to pay the same sort of tax as the married men paid. (Hear, hear.) Any proposal which tended to relieve those who spent a portion of their incomes in caring for their children would receive his hearty support, and he would not hesitate to bring to the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the suggestions which had been made.

Another proposal concerned emigration. He preferred to call this "migration," a question which he had studied for more than a quarter of a century. It was essential, and it had never been more essential than at the present moment, that our great race should extend and grow and cover the globe. We had in this terrible war a most wonderful illustration of what the British race could do for the flag. In Canada there was room for a hundred million people; in Australia there was

(Continued on next column.)

"LUSTY BRATS."

GERMAN IDEAL OF A FAMILY.

The *Neueste Nachrichten*, of Leipzig, forsaking, for at least one issue, its favourite pastime of abusing the British people, argues the need of reorganising the family life of Germany:—

"The ideal course to pursue would be to free the heads of families, in which the number of children exceeded six, of all taxes whatsoever and to compel the childless and those with fewer offspring to share the extra burden."

"No unmarried official should be allowed an increase of salary. No newspaper must henceforth be permitted to accept advertisements demanding childless couples as porters, gardeners or housekeepers or for similar offices, nor should house owners be left to exercise their preference for tenants without encumbrances."

"Such selfish folk must be directed to special lodging establishments, where they can console one another in their lonely and egoistic passage through life. Germany wants men and will want them even more after the struggle is over. The very first thing to be done will be to construct garden cities for those blessed with numerous offspring."

"The whole of Germany must be turned into a vast garden of humanity. Only when every man may freely marry his love without thought of the future and allow himself the luxury of half a dozen lusty brats, will Germanism flourish in its beauty to all eternity."

"LIMITATION OF
ARMAMENTS."

VIEWS OF HERR HARDEN.

Herr Harden, practically proposes that, for the benefit of American opinion, and for the promotion of peace talk, Germany shall profess a desire for the limitation of armaments.

Writing in the *Zukunft* with much contempt of the whole Tirpitz policy, Herr Harden ends his argument as follows:— "Would our position be less favourable if policy had from the beginning made only the destruction of enemy warships the goal of the submarine war? Have we gained by the drawing of the will-hundreds of Britons and neutrals? Does the restriction of English tonnage—an inconvenient but not intolerable restriction—outweigh the injury which a surreptitious war against the defenceless has done us in the judgment of the world? Let everybody quietly consider these three questions."

"The general discontent about the Berlin May Notes and their consequences is useless. We must go forward from the last of triumph to reason, from militarism to policy. Otherwise *compensations* will weigh down the scales against us. Competition in armaments will be impossible after this war. The idea that we could attempt such competition, even friendly neutrals out of their desire for a German victory. Point to a goal for which impartial humanity can joyfully yearn! Free yourselves of the mad idea that commercial cleverness is everywhere governing the wills of men! It is only with blinded souls that men and peoples live by bread alone. Ideas are the only conquerors whose work lasts."

If Herr Harden's *flair* is as keen as usual, we shall doubtless soon have Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg returning to the attitude which he adopted in December, 1915, when he declared, in a letter to Professor Lamprecht, that "force alone has never yet been able to maintain what force has won."

MR. HUGHES' ANTI-ALIEN
PROGRAMME.

In a telegram to the Progressive Committee Mr. Hughes' Republican Candidate for the Presidency of the U.S.A. shows that he proposes to make special play with President Wilson's weakness towards Germany, his failure to prevent alien intrigues using the United States as a base, his responsibility for the Mexican tragedy, his failure to provide adequate military preparedness, his refusal to see the necessity of protection to meet trade conditions after the war, and the inability of his party to achieve a national outlook.

Mr. Hughes' reference to "alien plotters," together with Mr. Roosevelt's unequivocal expression of his confidence that Mr. Hughes will not tolerate German activities or those of any other foreigners in American politics, is expected to thwart the Democratic Party's effort to depict Mr. Hughes as a Prussian candidate.

room for millions, and in South Africa there was magnificent territory from Cape Town almost to the Zambesi. We must rear the children who were to be the men and women to occupy these lands in the future. He heartily agreed with the suggestion made that there might be a Central Emigration Board under which the work of migration might be co-ordinated and properly directed. (Cheers.)

With regard to venereal disease, Mr. Long said they had instituted a new scheme as a result partly of the report which had been made on this question. They were endeavouring to make arrangements with hospitals throughout the country in order that provision might be made for these unfortunate subjects, and he was thankful to think that a remedy had been discovered which enabled the disease to be dealt with.

He was in whole-hearted sympathy with all that had been said by the deputation. Whether as President of the Local Government Board or in any other capacity he would gladly give his services to a cause which was essential for the good of the nation.

LORD KITCHENER AND
RELIGION.

The Rev. J. H. Molesworth, late incumbent of All Saints', Cairo, writes as follows on Lord Kitchener's religion:—

"What were Lord Kitchener's guiding principles? What was his attitude towards the faith of the Church? These are questions to which it is not possible to give a precise answer. When the question was put to Lord Beaconsfield, 'What is the religion of a sensible man?' he promptly replied, 'Sensible men never tell.' What he meant was that upon questions of this sacred character there might be a legitimate reserve—a reserve born of a profound reverence for the things of God. This great reverence towards the mysteries of life Lord Kitchener undoubtedly possessed."

"No one could be long in his company without realising that he was a man who viewed life seriously. I may illustrate this from the effect he produced on society in Cairo, when he went there to take up his position as British Agent and Consul-General. Cosmopolitan places, like the capital of Egypt, which are largely the haunts of pleasure, are often given over to a frivolity which is not seen in cities of commerce and business. There is frequently a relaxing of morals beyond what is witnessed elsewhere, and a general air of undisciplined, and it goes without saying that in such places Sunday and Sunday worship are at a discount."

"It would be foolish to assert that Cairo was free from these vices. But the coming of Lord Kitchener instantaneously wrought a change. He was known to be a man of unserving devotion to duty, of disciplined life, of resolute purpose. Instinctively, we all braced ourselves up, and it was as though a tonic had been administered to the place. So far as his work permitted, Lord Kitchener was regular and punctual in his church attendance, and this at once told beneficially upon the Sunday habits of the community."

"He was President of All Saints' Church Committee, and I never remember his omitting to take the chair, even when hard pressed by State business."

"Earl Kitchener was indeed a type of that simple, manly, straightforward Christianity which we associate with the best English laity, which does not trouble itself indeed about subtle questions and controversies, but rests on the broad facts of revelation, and in simplicity practises its tenets."

HIS ANXIETY ON THE SHELL SHORTAGE.

Speaking at a memorial service for Lord Kitchener at the Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Cliveden, Lord Desborough recalled some intimate recollections of the old soldier, who was often his guest at Taplow Court.

"There is one short story about him and the army I think I may tell," said Lord Desborough, "as it helps you to understand him. A high staff officer, who has now a command, came to see him from the front, and he put some searching questions to him about munitions, and then he said, 'I hope the army does not think I have let them down,' and two large tears rolled down from his stern eyes. The munitions difficulty was part of our unpreparedness for war. The contractors undertook to carry out contracts, but owing in a great measure to their best men leaving for the war found themselves unable to do so, and Lord Kitchener had terrible disappointments."

GERMAN ADMIRAL'S LAMENT.

SUBMARINE "SACRIFICE."

Grand Admiral von Kester, in his report to the German Navy League on the tasks of the German Navy in the present war, declared that those tasks were:—

First, to protect the country against attack.

Second, to keep open the high sea trade routes for the protection of German trade.

Third, the destruction of the enemy's trade.

Fourth, as far as possible to injure, by the employment of the weapons at Germany's disposal, the enemy who has aimed at the destruction and starvation of our people.

After referring to the tonnage losses due to submarines he continued:— "I doubt not that by continued successes of this kind hostile and neutral seamen can be literally scared off the sea, and that would be for us the most favourable solution, as the control of hostile parts of the sea would be thereby assured to us. For the war's duration we must employ the arm standing at our disposal energetically and conscious of our aim. We must, if at all possible, proceed even if the Government of the United States considers to be imperilled the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the generally recognized commandments of humanity. (Storms of applause.)"

The weapon must be applied with full power, especially as it is used in a way so full of insight, reflection, and resolution by our incomparable submarine commanders, whom may God have in his care. (Renewed storms of applause.) If a limitation in the employment of the submarine weapon is considered necessary—and weighty political and economic grounds for this certainly exist, which escape our judgment—we submit to them, but in the consciousness that the Navy thereby makes a great sacrifice with a heavy heart, especially if we reflect that submarine warfare has been waged hitherto with strong restraint on our side and that to our knowledge the capacity for performance of that weapon is steadily increasing, according to number and quality. We know we were in the position, with a ruthless employment of the submarine, to strike the enemy to the heart in a relatively short time."

THE ALLIES AND ECONOMIC
WAR

POST-BELLUM PREPARATIONS.

Mr. Matsui, Japanese Minister to France, has submitted a report to the Government regarding the probable commercial plans of Germany after the war. The purpose of the report, says the *Asahi*, is that Germany is now engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of articles with the object of dumping them on the market regardless of price as soon as the war is brought to a close, so that the lost ground in trade may be recovered at a single stroke, and at the same time to deal a staggering blow to the industries started in the allied countries during the war. Probably such a plan on the part of Germany was already known to the Governments of the allied countries, and the object of the Conference recently held in Paris was evidently to consider means to counteract the German efforts.

That the Allies will make some attempt at concerted action in economic matters goes without saying, but it is a very difficult thing to control the economic law of supply and demand by artificial methods, and it would be a mistake to place too much reliance on the combination of the Allies. Legal restrictions and patriotic considerations may divert to a certain extent men's natural inclination to buy in the most advantageous market, but it is doubtful whether such measures will be of any great service. In any case, it will be a wiser policy to be prepared for the determined commercial competition of Germany after the war.

It is possible that Germany will disturb the market by a dumping policy for a time, but there is reason to believe that such tactics will not be followed for long. Germany may be able to sell cheaply the goods that have been manufactured before or during the war, but as for goods to be manufactured in future, she will find a great increase in the cost of production, and will not be in a position to sell at a low price.

It will be seen that Japan stands on a different footing economically as compared with other allied countries. Whereas the latter are spending a vast amount of money as war expenditure, thereby suffering the ruin of trade and industries, Japan has been actually reaping a profit from the war. It is desirable, therefore, that the Japanese should determine that most of the profits they have obtained by the war should be devoted to making preparations for the post-bellum economic war. For this reason proposals such as the establishment of a National Laboratory for the development of chemical industry should elicit the hearty support of the people.

COAL AND SHIPPING
ALLIANCEMUTUAL SERVICE AFTER THE
WAR.

There have been persistent rumours in London shipping circles says the *Central News*, that negotiations have been completed between certain parties interested in collieries and shipping.

It is stated that large colliery proprietors and shipowners have come to an agreement for mutual service and the interchange of commercial facilities, the intention being to make use of the maxima power of coal and shipping for the benefit of international customers at the close of the war.

It is reported that the amalgamation has a nominal capital of one hundred million pounds sterling.

Lord Rhonda, the head of the Cambrian Collieries, seen in London on the subject, stated that he was not in a position to give any information at the present regarding the project, but might be able to do so later on.

THE CONVERSION OF A
FREE TRADER

In an article entitled "The Credo of a Free Trader," Mr. J. St. L. Strachey, the well-known editor of the *Spectator*, which has so far always advocated Free Trade, gives his reasons for partially abandoning his old beliefs. In the abstract, he says, he believes as firmly as ever in the economic and scientific foundation of Free Trade, namely, that exchanges are the source of wealth and that a community which wants to grow rich must encourage and not hamper them. But the war, he declares, has opened his eyes to the need of certain essential modifications.

First of all, no politician can allow itself to depend altogether on foreign supplies, as has been the case with Great Britain as regards petroleum. Secondly, the moral and material support so nobly accorded us by the "Daughter Nations of the Empire" must receive acknowledgement of the most generous kind, i.e., in some approximation to the ideal of Free Trade within the Empire. Thirdly, in order to liquidate the charges of the war we shall have to follow the example of all nations and make use of a general tariff, because direct taxation, the best way, in Mr. Strachey's opinion, of raising money, will weigh too heavily on all classes. To many people—for the *Spectator* has a very wide circulation—this change of view, remarks a contemporary, will be rather upsetting. To others, however, it will be very welcome indeed, and all, whether they agree or disagree, will approve of Mr. Strachey's straightforward announcement of his conversion.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—"The Palisade," at Kowloon.

Monday, 7th Aug.—

10.30 p.m.—"The Palisade," at Kowloon.

Friday, 11th Aug.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Room, by Messrs. Hughes & Hou.

Saturday, 12th August.—

Non-Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., 11th Yearly Meeting of Shareholders at the Co's Hotel.

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

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STRAINS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	TO
TJILIWONG	JAVA & MAKASSAR	In port	3rd Aug.	ROBE
TJIKINI	BATAVIA	20th Aug.	24th Aug.	SHANGHAI
TJITAROEM	SHANGHAI	20th Aug.	23rd Aug.	BATAVIA

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S.S. "ARAKAN"	...	...	...	11th September.
S.S. "TJIBONDARI"	...	...	...	12th October.
S.S. "KARIMOEN"	...	...	...	11th November.

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Yok Buildings,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1916.

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		12th August.

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"PORT COURBET" ... "KWEILIN" ... On 3rd Aug., 4 P.M.
"SHANGHAI" ... "ANHUI" ... On 4th Aug., 9 A.M.
"HAIPHONG" ... "HUNGKIANG" ... On 6th Aug., 9 A.M.
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NORE	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 2
SAARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 16
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MORFA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	*SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sekido	21,000	THURSDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.
	*ATSUTA MARU Capt. Sato	16,000	THURSDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon.
VICTORIA, H.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	*KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kuroda	12,400	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 4 P.M.
	*YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinoda	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	*AKI MARU Capt. K. I. Ishikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	*TANGO MARU Capt. S. Takao	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	*JINSEN MARU Capt. Tai abashi	8,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	*RANGOON MARU Capt. Hori	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*TENSIN MARU Capt. Kawai	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	*YETOROFU MARU Capt. Ogura	8,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*TANGO MARU Capt. Tanaka	13,500	SATURDAY, 19th Aug., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Teranaka	16,000	MONDAY, 7th Aug., at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN and SANTOS	*WAKASA MARU Capt. Itano	12,500	Sails from Kobe Middle August
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† Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MOHI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 92 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
*NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	THURS., 3rd Aug. 10.30 A.M.
*SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 16th Aug. Noon.
*ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	TUES., 12th Sept. Noon.
*PERSIA MARU	9,000—14 knots	THURS., 31st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
*TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.

† Via MANILA. Omitting Shanghai

* Cargo only.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

§ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

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THURSDAY, 12th Sept.

ANYO MARU ... 19,500—15 knots ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.

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K. DOI, AGENT,

King's Building. [213]

TELEPHONE 291.

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OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... STEAMERS ... To SAIL.

YOKOHAMA ... HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (POLYNESIE) ... On or about 7th Aug.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

* "CANADA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 15th Aug., at 5 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SHINKOKU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 1st Aug., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

"YERIMO MARU" ... Y. Fuzono ... FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

* "SORHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug., at 0 A.M.

* "KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.

† Proceeding to Anping and Takao.

‡ Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

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For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,

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No. 1, Queen's Building.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	5th Aug.	On 27th Aug. 11 A.M.
EASTERN	12th Sept.	On 4th Oct. 11 A.M.

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The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

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